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THE BEE.
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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
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Do you want reliable news? Do you want a
fearless race advocate? Do you want colored
travel? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVII.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

NO 45



HON. W. B. ALLISON.—A Presidential Candidate.



Major Lynch.



THE

Only one man.
in washington gives
12 cabinet size Phos
and a

Crayon Portrait for \$5.00

its

PRICE,
ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPH
723 Seventh Street, N. W.Politicians ought to tell the truth.
Put a small man in a big position
and he will forget himself.Why is justice in Washington
like the weather?Because it is changeable. The
justice that is meted out to the
white man not given to the negro.There is but little hope for the
negro in the South.The Bee editor is not looking
for an office, and neither does he
want one.Unhappy is the man who hangs
on official favors.Abolish the office of justice of
the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Co-
lumbia should be filled by election.The negro vote will divide
in 1900.Our new leadership is made out
of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly
negro attorney before the District
bar.He is not the man to cater for
favors.If there was more manhood in
negro attorneys they would suc-
ceed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among
certain negroes to succeed.This world was not made for the
white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and
to whom you say it.Don't be too hasty in coming to
a conclusion.The Maryland politicians have
not been cared for as yet.Will the negro vote ever become
a factor in American body politic?Be what you say you are
nothing more.Deception is sooner or later
detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is
dastardly to good society.It is not the person who grins in
your face, that should be regarded
as your friend.Don't place too much confidence
in the person who pretends friend
ship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can
not do a thing say so.It will never effect you to be
truthful.on't be alarmed at every little
noise.The try daily has been struggling
hard since its publication.It came out one day and has been
trying hard ever since to make its
appearance daily.Can any one tell the difference
between the old school and new
school of politicians?Well out of the great number of
officers appointed in the army not
one negro was appointed.What has become of the repeal
of the civil service law?Don't forget how the negroes
fought on San Juan Hill.General Miles thinks well of the
negro soldiers.And yet not a negro officer has
been appointed in the regular army.The man who speaks the truth is
the man to trust.Don't be too impetuous in your
deliberation.The man who thinks he knows
it all is generally affected with the
big head.There was tyranny in the schools
on the part of certain school officers.There are some school officials
too much on the old woman order.The day will soon come when all
will be placed on a level.It is not the wise man who
makes a fool of himself.Our head swells some times be-
yond the usual size.

J. J. Duvall's

- C A F E -

2027 L Street, N. W.

Is now open to accommodate ladies
and gentlemen with first-class

LUNCES, & C.

ICE CREAM, CUPS, CIGARS

AND TOBACCO.

This is no joke

"Save your pennies
on this and that."

By coming around to the

Stanton Flats

You will find a full line of

Groceries and

Provisions.

R. P. SOPER.

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SOUTHERN,

Meat Market

No. 713 F Street, Southwest.

Stalls: 86 to 87 Center Marker, —7th

Street Wing.

Isaac Levy, & Co

No. 1001 4½ Street, Southwest.

Clothers, Shoes, Hatters, and

Gents' Furnishers, Trunks, Velice,

Jewelry, and Merchant Tailoring.

Having purchase the entire Stock

of Shoes A. Minster, 405 Penn. Ave.,

we will offer to the Public \$5 and \$6

shoes to go at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 \$2

\$3.50, \$3.

Branch Stores: 727 and 1031 4½

Street Southwest.

HOTEL TANNER.

Board by the day, week or

month. The best Afro-

American house in Mary-

land.—Hot and Cold Baths,

Theatrical Companies a Specialty.

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Baltimore, Md.



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It is a business buil-

der for the scores

of merchants.

Office.

1109 I Street, N. W.



YOUR CREDIT

IS GOOD

AT

House & Herrmann

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment
Washington.

— 1109 I Street, N. W.

STORY OF A \$5. GOLD PIECE.

Given to a Street Sweeper for a Penny, It

Reaches Its Owner After 45 Years.

"Forty-five years ago," remarked a well-known resident of Washington, "I was one of the many boys who did not have as much spending money as I could have gotten rid of easily. About the only way I could get spending money was to earn it. This I did by doing odd jobs, carrying water, for few houses were supplied by Potomac water in those days, and in nearly every other way that came a boy's way."

One evening I was especially anxious to get some money, and with another boy, who, like myself was armed with a broom, we entered into the business of crossing sweepers, depending on the kindness of passers-by to chip in a few pennies. The place we picked out was in front of a drugstore, at the corner of Seventh and Louisiana Avenue. There was a great deal of traffic between those two points, and the mud was very deep in consequence of a heavy rain about the wind up of winter. Business was very good, or, at least, the passers-by were, and in less than two hours we had collected about 45 cents between us, for we had agreed to divide equally. The last piece of money handed to me I thought to be a penny, and as I afterwards learned the giver also thought so, but when we counted up in the light of the drug store it proved to be a five-dollar gold piece. I knew that whoever gave it to me supposed it was a penny, and I had scruples about spending it.

"My partner did not insist on it, for it was regarded more as a bad than a part of our earnings, so that five-dollar gold piece remained my property until two years ago, when I surrendered it to its owner, who proved the property by describing the three letters which he himself had cut on it. At the time mentioned I was in Athens, Greece, having gone there to witness the Olympian games. One evening, while at a hotel in Athens, I noticed on the register the name of a boyhood friend, although he was ten years older than I was, and I sent my card to him. It proved to be he. I had not seen him for thirty years, for he had lived abroad the greater part of his life. He is a well-known American lawyer, who has practiced his profession in Rome for over twenty-five years."

"Of course, we got to talking over old times in Washington, and about the boys in our day. Incidentally he mentioned the boy who was my partner on the street-sweeping transaction, and something put it into my head to tell of getting the five-dollar gold piece. To my surprise, the Roman lawyer said:

"I remember you both, and the particular night you speak of you wore a red comfort and your associate had a broom which had no handle. And I am the man who handed you the five-dollar gold piece, which had the letters 'E. R. L.' cut on it."

"Of course, I handed him the coin, which, as you may imagine, was somewhat worn, for I carried it for many years on my watch chain."

"We spent a very pleasant week together, and on my return there came with me two Roman scarplins. One of them, you see, I wear. Dr. —, my dentist friend and street sweeping partner, has the other. Now, are you willing to agree with me that this is a small world after all? To think that had to go all the way to one of the first cities started in this world to find the owner of this coin."

Witches Among the Zulus.

The South Africans still keep a firm hold on their superstitions in spite of the efforts of the civilized English reformer and the British soldier. Probably the Zulus are the most intelligent race of black men on the globe to-day —500,000 of them dwell just north of Natal, which has been developed of late until it is known as the garden spot of Africa.

One peculiar custom of the Zulus is the "smelling out" to discover a thief or criminal. Some cattle don't recently and a smelling out was held. Three hundred Zulus formed a circle, one-half those who had lost cattle; the others had an interest in knowing who the sorcerer was. In the middle of the circle a dozen men dressed in palm leaves had buffalo hide drums hanging from their shoulders. On these they beat while the circle moved slowly, the women crooning a weird song. This is the first process in catching the witch.

With as sudden shriek the priest, his face streaked with white paint and wearing a pair of horns, sprang through the line and began to go through the wildest contortions, spinning about on one foot and beating himself. All the time the women became more noisy, screaming loudly that the name of the witch be revealed. When the priest had worked himself up to the point of collapse he abruptly ceased and retired to consult his assistants. He was then supposed to be naming the witch. The silence was tragic, and all present held their breath.

The priest walked into the middle of the circle again to the beating of the drums and looking all about the circle twice, finally fixed his gaze. Every one followed it. Part of the circle fell back, leaving one poor wretch standing alone. A gasp of relief went up from the others, who could hardly contain themselves while the priest described the horrible sorcery this man had used. After this the whole camp pounced on the witch and tore off his charms, bracelets, his kurross or shield and took his weapons. The fellow was dragged to the banks of a stream, where he pointed out the "ubutu," a little root in the edge of the water, which caused the death of the cattle. After that he was tortured.

We reached Ben's Key about daylight. Part of the cargo was transferred to Billy's sloop and the rest concealed under Ben's floor. Late that day Billy and the writer sailed into Key West harbor, with kegs and cases together, sink 'em, mark the spot, and come back after them when time is better."

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On the occasion of a reception at Napier, Australia, the school children of the town, after being duly complimented by his excellency from County Tyrone on the hearty manner in which they had rendered the national anthem, were solemnly assured that if they put their shoulders to the wheel they would be sure to reach the top of the tree! This mixed metaphor being commented upon, a compatriot of his excellency retorted: "Sure, it was an aske-tree he meant, bedad."

What He Meant.

"What do you want?" sharply asked the lady of the house as a stranger walked around to the back door of the house.

"Nothing at all, ma'am," snively replied the stranger, bowing. "I was just making a bluff. I got put off a street car and the conductor stood on the platform grinning at me, so I just walked into the nearest yard to make him think I had reached my destination.—Indianapolis Journal."

Making Mist.

The City ave., n. w.

He is an a

SMUGGLERS OF THE KEYS.

The Midnight Traffic Carried
On With Profit in the
Florida Straits.

A DANGEROUS CALLING.

The System of Signalling By Which
the Boats Locate and Recognize
One Another.A Sealhead of Arms and Ammunition
Which Was Exchanged for Another
Bootload of Cuban Rum and Cigars—A
Business That Is Nearly All Profit But
Carries Great Risks.

Many a resident of Key West and Havanna laid the foundation of his fortune by means of the secret exchange of rum and tobacco, for flour, firearms and ammunition, at midnight on board of swift sailing boats that met midway in the Florida Straits, and were back home again in a few hours with their cargo of contraband goods.

In the spring of 1896 the writer was taking a leisure trip among the Florida keys with Key West as headquarters. He had heard that smuggling was going on. He knew that certain cigar makers of Key West and Tampa were underselling the market in certain lines of cigars, made from Cuban tobacco. Rumor had it that Cuban rum was a popular poor man's drink on account of its cheapness, despite the fact of a high United States revenue tax. But inquiry was at first fruitless.

Smuggling? Oh, no. Look over here to put a stop to anything of that kind." But it so happened that a certain Bahaman guide and sponge, with whom the writer had established confidential relations on a recent fishing trip to Metacumba and Cudjo's Keys, turned oracle.

"You won't find out how to smuggle, eh? Well, sub, you come with me tomorrow. We go see Stingaree Ben. Bring 'long bottle good co'n whiskey. Ben get tired of rum now and then."

So I went with him. He called himself Billy Key West, and he owned a dingy sponging sloop in which we two set forth the following morning, headed westerly and favored by a fair wind.

A five hours' sail brought us to Stingaree Ben's headquarters. I was introduced by Billy Key West as "one of the northern Yankees and a mighty good judge of rum."

At first Ben was dubious as regards my accompanying him, but the corn whiskey conquered. He insisted on my taking a nap.

"We will start at moon up," said he, "and you won't get much sleep after that."

After a hearty supper we hoisted sail just as the moon rose and set forth, leaving Ben's possessions and Billy's boat to take care of themselves, as it seemed.

KEYS.

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RAILROADS.

G. & O. Chesapeake
ROUTE. AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULE, ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED, ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS STATION SIXTH AND B STREETS.

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Dealer In

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Wines

and

Liquor.

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WINES

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WINES AND LIQUORS,

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isfied.

The City Hall Buffet, 456 Louisiana,
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He is an affable gentleman.

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Linen Soda and from "the" fruit is long ex-
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medicine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER
WILBUR, Chemist, who will send a few
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Thirsty Go to

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choice line of Whiskies and
Liquors. Oysters in every
Style. All are treated right.

I DRINK AT

W. Hanney's

I DON'T, BUT WILL
HERE AFTER.

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MEEHAN,

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One of the best places in Sh. Washington
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars

Of the finest brands.

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P. MEEHAN, Prop.

--Edward Murphy--

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is oped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE LAST DITCH.

A request from a prominent colored man in N. Carolina as to what should be the political course of the negro of the South, Prof. Booker T. Washington assays to relieve himself in part as follows:

Is there any reason why the negro in the South should oppose the southern white man in his politics? Why is it that the negro in Cuba has surpassed us in settling his race problem? Is it not because the negro in Cuba has made the white man's interest their own? For example, suppose during the agitation of the freedom of Cuba, the negro had continued to espouse the cause of Spain instead of the cause of the white man in Cuba, would not the white Cubans have grown furious against the black man in Cuba? Then returning to Alabama politics, he asks, "Why should we longer follow Mr. Youngblood with his 400 white followers rather than Gov. J. T. Johnston with his 500,000 white followers when there is no principle at stake?"

If the above questions constitute an answer to a question, then the question must have been equivocal indeed. To the first question there is but one reply, if we are to consider that the negro retains the least spark of intelligence, manhood, or self-respect.

The attitude of the negro is not that of opposition to the white people of the South, but in the interest of that people if they but knew it.

The principles underlying the Republican party which declare the right to vote, the right of representation, the right of equal enjoyment of all the privileges of citizenship are calculated not only to advance the real interests of the negro, but constitute the only basis upon which a republican form of government can safely and honorably stand. It is, therefore, the duty of the negro not only to proclaim republican principles, but at all times and under all circumstances to seek to propagate and defend them. To advise a race not to stand for the right simply because a class who persist in doing wrong, is to prostitute our real interests to the worst form of political debauchery and to precipitate conditions which can but inspire the disgust and ridicule of all decent people. There is every reason why we should stand by principle, for it has been, is, and ever will be the basis upon which the claim of equality can be successfully contended. The policy of obsequiousness and bootlicking may do for some people as a means of sustaining inordinate vanity or of advancing personal aggrandizement; but such degrading methods cannot inure to the benefit of a race. Uncompromising manliness and heroic devotion to principle are the only sure means of race advancement, the advice of truckling pessimists and mushroom leaders to the contrary notwithstanding.

As to the course of the negro in Cuba, it is only necessary to state that his environment is quite different from our own. He is a recognized coordinate factor in the island and has not been discriminated against because of his color. His right to exercise untrammeled participation in public affairs has never been questioned. He is represented in the army and navy of Spain, he is found in the foremost ranks of the learned professions and recognized as a most influential entity in the commercial

world. He did not declare for independence because the white Cubans did so, but because he had a right to and because he was willing to sacrifice his wealth and his life if need be upon the sacred alter of principle. He was the leader of the Cuban forces and not their follower merely, and to his valor and skill as much as to that of the whites is the success of Cuba to be referred.

Had the policy of the negro in Cuba been that of obsequiousness, of self-abasement, of political effacement, he would not only have received the contempt of decent people, but would have deserved it. It was because he did not consult the white man's interest alone that he is respected, but because he defended a principle that was based in considerations for the general weal in which he as well as the whites was deeply concerned. Moreover there were many thousands of negro Cubans as well as whites, who espoused the cause of Spain. It may be that these did not have that abiding faith in the friendship of the United States which seems to be manifested by the rank and file. Perhaps some of them had traveled in Alabama and observed the color-prejudice, injustice, persecution, and political murders committed there and in other States, and preferred to remain under Spanish rule. Perhaps they were aware that not a few of their brethren in this country were being used as tools by the enemies of the race for purposes of intellectual, moral, and political obliteration.

And we are not surprised if this was the case. It certainly is not encouraging or stimulating to manhood and the spirit of independence to know that so-called educators and weather-vanes are advising a departure from right principles and the adoption of the policy of self-prostitution and self-effacement.

Coming closer home Mr. Washington offers as a reason for supporting Governor Johnston, the exponent and beneficiary of a system of bulldozing, ballot box stuffing, and political murder, the claim that he has 500,000 white followers, while the republican Mr. Youngblood has but 400 white followers. In this calculation Mr. Washington evidently deals with population and not voters, since there were but 200,000 votes cast in Alabama at the last Presidential election.

Now, the population of Alabama according to the census of 1890 was 1,500,000. If Governor Johnston has 500,000 white followers he can boast of a following equal to one-third of the population. What part of the remaining million can he honestly claim? And who claims the balance? If Governor Johnston cannot honestly and fairly claim them, they must belong to Mr. Youngblood, who is the representative of the republican party. But Mr. Washington would discredit Mr. Youngblood's claim on the ground that the latter has a following of but about one white person out of a thousand.

Upon what principle does the gushing apologist enhance Governor Johnston's claim? Are the million colored people to have no rights which a white man is bound to respect; have they no constitutional or civil rights which enable them to exercise judicious discrimination in the selection of their representatives? Associate Justice Miller declared the decision of Judge Toney to be "an incumbrance upon the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States;" but Mr. Washington reaffirms that decision and seeks to revive the false doctrine that "a negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." The white friends who have been contributing the money to support Mr. Washington's school are those who gave the negro his political rights, and who deny the right of any class to disfranchise and tyrannize over another. They are even now giving their money as an earnest of their belief in the manhood and womanhood of the race and as a means of providing opportunities of becoming self-supporting. It therefore,

In submitting sites for the Manual Training School for the 9th, 10th, and 11th divisions, the real estate agents seem to have offered the worst land in the city. For the most part they are low, unhealthy, and made land, utterly unsuited to the purposes of the school. Considering the great amount of suitable land it would seem that the Commissioners ought to be able to secure a good spot.

comes with very poor grace from the beneficiary of such munificence to seek to destroy what philanthropists are striving to build up and develop, namely, the spirit of manhood and independence, and a love for and unalterable devotion to principle.

But, perhaps, the worst phase of the advice of Mr. Washington is in his confession that he has not made up his own mind that the position he advises is one which he is not prepared personally to take. He says, "I confess that personally, I have not brought myself wholly to the point that I should like to see the whole race get to." Here is an exhibition of demagoguery which is more audacious than that we have ever before seen in the annals of political history, in the presence of whose monumental cheek the platitudes of Watson, the sophistries of Tillman, or the pessimistic prognostications of Kelly Miller dwindle into innocuous desuetude.

Mr. Washington advises his friends to do that which he is not prepared to do. What friendship! What bravery? He would ask us to put our hands in the fire, but he is not certain as to the efficacy of the fire treatment when applied to himself. Anybody with a grain of common sense can see through it all. It will not work. Booker Washington has committed to his charge the education of our youth; it is a noble charge—an awful responsibility. If he shall succeed in developing true manhood and true womanhood as well as mechanical skill among his pupils, the present generation will applaud and the future bless. But if he narrows the future horizon of our youth by inculcating false notions concerning his proper place in the ranks of American citizens, charity may pardon, but justice will assign him a place among the malefactors rather than the benefactors of his people.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

There are to be all kinds of representations at the Peace Jubilee that is to be held in this city May next. Even, the white nurses who were employed in the Cuban war will be represented. What is to become of the colored nurses who were sent into Cuba by Mrs. Curtis of the Freedmen's Hospital? Will they not be represented at the Peace Jubilee? On the several committees there are but few colored men represented.

On the Executive Committee no colored representative can be found, on minor committees, such as looking after the health and comfort of the strangers, advertising committee and such other committees that will advance the personal interest of the several white members of the committee, you will find a few colored men. This in the Peace Jubilee notwithstanding. The BEE would suggest to Mrs. Curtis to see to it that her nurses are represented. Mrs. Terrell, Dr. Richardson, Rev. Brown, and Mr. Wright should see that our schools are represented in the Peace Jubilee.

SHOULD THE NEGRO OPPOSE MCKINLEY?

Have there been sufficient reasons advanced by the opposers of President McKinley for him to be opposed by the negro? He will be nominated, and if nominated he will be elected. Before the colored brother takes any hasty step he should first consider the cost and the final result. The Democratic party South is opposed to the negro, hence he cannot support that party. We hope the negro will not take any action that he will have cause to regret.

In submitting sites for the Manual Training School for the 9th, 10th, and 11th divisions, the real estate agents seem to have offered the worst land in the city. For the most part they are low, unhealthy, and made land, utterly unsuited to the purposes of the school. Considering the great amount of suitable land it would seem that the Commissioners ought to be able to secure a good spot.

THE COLORED COUNCIL?

The Colored Council, otherwise known as the Afro-American Council has too much color to it to be a success. We are surprised that such men as Register Lyons, Recorder Cheatham, Editor Fortune, ex-Senator Green, and others would ally themselves with a class organization. In the first place the council is too much methodist. The president of the alleged council hasn't got sense enough to succeed. The trouble with the negro is that he discriminates against himself. The negro believes to make a success is to make himself distinctively colored.

JUST DECISIONS.

A LIBERAL CANADIAN JUDGE.
In a recent case brought against the Ottawa Citizen at the Carleton Assizes for publishing a report of a case in which the defendant was alleged to have purchased stolen goods, the jury returned a verdict to the Citizen, Chief Justice Armour, in charging the jury, said newspapers had a perfect and legitimate right to report the evidence of any case in police or other courts of law. The advantage he said derived by the public from these publications far more than made up for the inconvenience to parties concerned. The newspaper was one of the best preventives of crimes, and the publicity of offenses served to put the public on their guard.

A TANGLED SUBSCRIPTION SUIT.

Last August the Caveat made some comments upon a subscription suit of the Messenger, Owensboro, Ky., against a delinquent subscriber, taking the position that the defendant was not legally responsible. The opinion was based upon meager data, however, and qualified by such.

A letter from Mr. B. A. Fuqua, manager of the Messenger, gives us more detail of the case, which we feel will be of general interest, since it presents some tangled phases of technical liability:

The Messenger,

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 13, '99.

The Caxton Caveat—We are in

receipt of yours of the 10th inst. and in

reply to your request for further information in regard to the case of the Messenger against Hitchcock, will say:

The Daily Messenger had gone for

years to the elder Hitchcock, who

had paid in advance for it each year

except the last year of his life, when

the time ran over a little (the Messenger

does not stop papers at expiration unless there is a definite order to discontinue,) and it was paid for by

another than himself, supposed at the

time to be his son or a member of his

family. Soon after paying the sub-

scription, practically in advance, the old gentleman died. The paper being

paid up, was of course discontinued.

At the expiration of the time for which

the old gentleman paid, no order to

discontinue was received either from

the family or the postmaster at his

office. Consequently supposing that

it was desired by the surviving mem-

bers of his family, it was continued

and went on in his name as before.

Numerous bills were sent which

were never returned to the Messenger.

After the paper had run for little over

a year, to the amount of \$7.35 an order

was received through the postmaster to which the paper was sent, to dis-

continue the same, which was done.

This order to discontinue, was given

the P. M. at that office by the defendant, Lewis Hitchcock. We wrote him

several letters about the account and

had him notified by our attorneys, but

he failed to pay any attention to the

matter whatever. Consequently, suit

was brought and it was brought out

in evidence that the paper had been

delivered to the defendant and that he

made use of it, judgment for the

amount and all costs were rendered in

favor of the plaintiff. The defendant

admitted in his testimony that he had

looked over the paper occasionally to

find the market report, but claims

further than that to have not read it at all. It was on this admission of

having made use of the paper, though

ever so little, that the Justice said he

gave judgment. The case was not

appealed, but was paid in full by the

defendant. The cost was more than

the debt, being about \$18 altogether.

What ANGELINE WILL DO:

1.—Angeline will positive

"fake" preparations

on the market to-day.

There is not a particle of vase-

line entering into its composition.

It is made from ingredients

entirely different

and distinct from anything else.

in the market to-day and is compounded

by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE WILL DO:

2.—Angeline will stop the hair

from falling out or breaking off,

and will give to you an abundance of soft,

pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—Angeline will actually make

hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema,

Tetter, Dandruff and all the desir-

able diseases of the Scalp.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.



ANGELINE

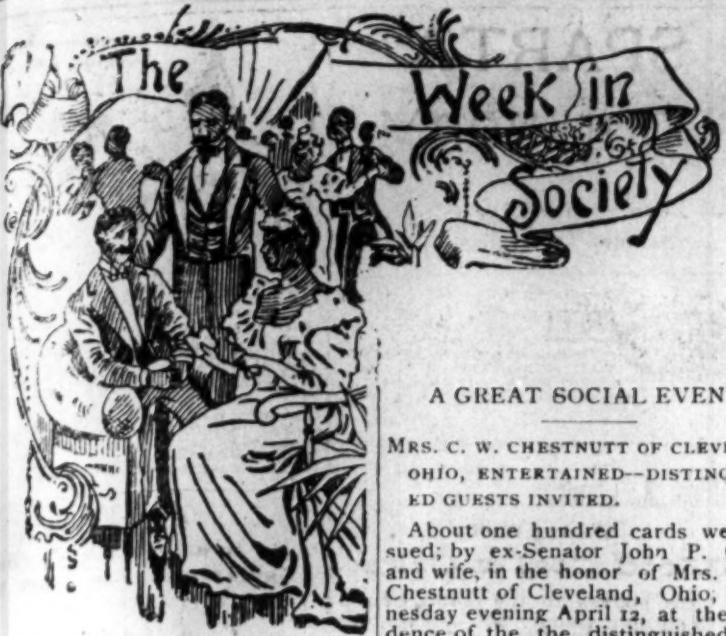
THE MONARCH OF ALL :::::

Hair Preparations

FOR.....

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting

THE WASHINGTON BEE.



A GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

MRS. C. W. CHESTNUTT OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ENTERTAINED—DISTINGUISHED ED GUESTS INVITED.

About one hundred cards were issued; by ex-Senator John P. Green and wife, in the honor of Mrs. C. W. Chestnut of Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday evening April 12, at the residence of the distinguished host and hostess, 1949 9th street, northwest. The reception was from 8 to 11 o'clock. At the hour designated the invited guests began to arrive and they continued till the hour of their departure. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Green the genial and most pleasant host and hostess, who alternately presented to them the guest of honor Mrs. Chestnut of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the best known ladies in the state. She occupied a position at the front of the double parlors and in a dignified and most agreeable manner received those who were presented to her and who had called to do her honor. The invited guests are connected with some of the highest society and best known people of this city. It was a social event that is long to be remembered. The ladies' toilets were exquisite. This is the first reception that has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Green since their arrival in the city.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis is becoming to be one of the most agreeable conversationalist in the social circle.

Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar is beyond all doubt one of the most stately women in this city. She is indeed pleasing and fascinating.

Mrs. Charles R. Douglass has not lost any of her coquettish pleasantness.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harland of Cleveland, Ohio, are back again in the social circle. Mrs. Harland who has been away from the city several years has not changed any in her personal appearance. Her silver locks are very becoming.

Mrs. Sterling N. Brown on last Wednesday for the first time made her appearance among her social friends. Mrs. Brown is a most accomplished woman.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Connor are two very entertaining persons.

Mrs. John Haymar is a lady of much refinement. She has a very pleasant smile.

Mrs. J. W. Lyons, wife of the register, is being a social favorite in the city. Mrs. Lyons is an accomplished woman.

The latest rumor is that Miss Carrie Sphax, the sewing dietician, is to be married shortly.

Major John R. Lynch is in the city and will probably remain until next week.

Mrs. D. C. Jones, proprietress of Hotel Douglass, left the city for New York on last Monday. She carried a large and expensive outfit.

Miss Lula Smith of South Washington and Rev. W. P. Gibbons satisfactorily settled their affairs. The Times in its published report misrepresented both sides.

Miss Julia Grant is still confined to her home. Her many friends are anxious for her to be out again.

The Easter party at the residence of Miss Mamie Ware in Patterson street was an enjoyable affair.

Invitations re out announcing the marriage of Miss Ethel Davis of 19th street to Dr. Wyche of N. C. The happy event occurs at high noon on the 15th st. Baptist church April 25.

Several more prominent young ladies of the same church will soon be led to the altar.

There are revival meetings going on at the Third Baptist church. They are largely attended.

Mr. Wm. Cooper the baritone possesses a voice of unusual good quality.

The Drama given at the Lincoln Memorial church Friday April 7th, was not well attended, owing to the inclement weather. The play was carefully prepared and all the actors took their characters well.

Mr. T. S. Brooks deserves great credit for excellent management of the cake walk at Convention Hall. The \$1 prize for the championship of the world, was won by Prof. Barnes and Miss Georgia Gaines of this city.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Mrs. W. B. Johnson last Friday night, by a host of admiring friends. Mrs. Dr. Scott and Miss Jessie Fletcher, led the party, which gathered at the residence of Miss Fletcher. Delicacies of all kinds and presents of great value were presented and Mrs. Johnson, who was very happily surprised at seeing her friends.

In her reply to the objections Miss Burroughs was frequently and loudly applauded and her references to Rev. Williams, Lieut. Toomey and Mr. A. K. Brown caused much merriment.

Under the direction of Mr. Le Roy Harvey, the John Wesley choir render acceptably several selections and the solos by Miss Annie Payne and Mrs. Isabella Sims were of a high order.

Tomorrow, at 4 p.m., Thomas H. R. Clarke, late lieutenant and judge advocate of the 8th U. S. V., will read a paper on the phase of infantry work.

L. H. HARRIS,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.

Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your credit is good at Rhodes, Walker and Burke 1013 and 1015th street, Anything you want in the furniture i.e. can be found at this place.

GROWING GOLD.

The Mystery Explained by a Chemist's Experiments.

It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which the gold originally lay.

Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of the opinion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size are ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in strong brine, but with so insoluble a substance as gold it is difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs.

The mystery is now solved. A Slavonian chemist named Zsigmondy has just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product to dialysis he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt. It is washed out by the rain, carried away in solution by the rivers, and deposited in the river gravels wherever there is anything containing salt to cause its precipitation. In the course of ages a large nugget may be formed in this way.

Courageous Animals.

In North America one of the largest of the weasel family is the "fisher," a very large, long-furred polecat, living mainly by the water-side, and, like many others of the tribe very partial to fish. It weighs about sixteen pounds, and its long, richly colored fur is exported in great quantities to different parts of Europe, though not often used in this country. A trapped "fisher" will attack anyone who comes in reach of the trap chain, and when free will beat off any dog of twice its size. But perhaps the most striking example of the courage of the smaller species yet recorded is that known as the fishing cat, which, though no relation to the Canadian "fisher," is quite as courageous. One of these, which was kept in a "menagerie," broke through into the next cage, and there attacked and killed a leopard which was three times its own size.

The Indian mongoose possesses all the courage of the polecat, together with amiability and a "regulated" mind. It turns its pluck and prowess to good ends, and we imagine it to stand at the head of the list of the smaller animals if quality as well as quantity is demanded as a mark of intrepidity. There is no doubt that the mongoose readily attacks the deadly nature of the cobra's bite. Its intense excitement is strong evidence of this. But a mongoose has been known to fight just as bravely against other foes. One was seen to attack and drive off a large greyhound which it faced with three times its own size.

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He Said Grace.

The old United Presbyterian Kirk at Savoch, in Scotland, had a minister David Caw, a very diminutive man, standing some sixty years ago named David Burroughs, read again her scholarly paper entitled, "The negro is not a factor in the American body politic." The audience was large, intelligent and representative. With more polish and earnestness if possible, Miss Burroughs reiterated and emphasized the reason given in her first paper, why the negro was not a factor in the political social, industrial, financial, literary and religious world, a synopsis of Miss Burroughs' paper was published in the Bee of March 18th last.

Prof. J. W. Cromwell, principal of the Bannaker school, lead off in the warm discussion which followed. He highly complimented the essayist upon her rhetoric and able manner in which she had treated the subject. He thought however, that she was a little severe in her strictures and conclusions especially when it was considered that the race had not emancipated more than a generation. He concluded by saying that he was forced by observation to admit that her strictures regarding the immorality of the pulpit were in keeping with the facts. The next speaker was a tall, large-framed copper-colored gentleman of 70 summers named Rev. Williams, who in thundering tones discussed everything except the matter under consideration.

Mr. A. K. Brown observed that while nothing of consequence could be done without the male sex, he was forced to except too much that the essayist had said, Lieut. Toomey said that he was a living refutation of Miss Burroughs statement that the negro was not a political factor, as he was promoted to his late lieutenancy by reason of his political "pull."

Mr. R. W. Thompson of the Colored American, remarked that there were over 300 newspapers published by negroes and that the Afro-American press was a positive power in moulding public sentiment. Lawyer and Editor W. Calvin Chase heartily concurred in all that Miss Burroughs had said. He humorously observed that among others who made addresses highly complimenting Miss Burroughs for her paper were Messrs. L. C. Moore, C. W. White, L. Rouser, Seary and L. G. Manly, editor of the Daily Record.

Writing on Glass.

A patent has been granted in Germany for a new method of writing on glass, using an aluminum point.

The glass which is to be written on is first moistened with vinegar and the writing or drawing made with the point. Fine particles of aluminum adhere to the glass, which when dry shows the marking in silvery lines that cannot be readily removed by friction.

When France's President Travels.

The French President travels free on the railways during his official tour of France, but when the return journey is concluded, his secretary calculates what it would have cost if paid for at the regular rates, and this sum is handed over to be distributed among the poorest paid of the railway men.

Capitals of the United States.

Lancaster was the capital of the United States from Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 30, 1777. The capital was also located for a time at Baltimore, York, Princeton, Annapolis and New York.

In 1800 the seat of the Government was transferred permanently from Philadelphia to Washington.

Vase Candlesticks.

The woman who is fond of novelties for her table will rejoice to learn that candlesticks are now made with vase pedestals. The holder for the wax taper rises from a little bowl in which flowers of fern may be held.

The Visible Stars.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye is less than six thousand. The number of stars visible through the largest telescope is probably not less than one hundred millions.

An Underground City.

A subterranean city exists in Galicia, Austrian Poland, which contains a population of over 1,000 men, women and children, many of whom have never seen the light of day.

Paris Has Popular Prices.

The theatres of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter, or half the usual price.

English Travelers.

It is calculated that in moving about from one place to another the people of England spend about \$750,000 a day.

Tests for Insanity.

Rule of Thumb Methods Which Very Frequently Fail.

Most people imagine, said a nerve specialist, that doctors have some infallible test by which they can detect insanity immediately. Of course, that's all nonsense. There are many odd methods of diagnosing such cases, however. In locomotor ataxia the patient cannot walk with his eyes shut. In incipient paresis there is difficulty in articulating particular letters, and one famous scientist used to make his patients say "national intelligence." A man with an incipient case of the disease can't pronounce these words distinctly to save his soul. Another very eminent practitioner employed "truly rural" for the same purpose. If you have paresis I would advise you not to try to say "truly rural"—at least not in company.

The "Knee-Jerk" test is well known to physicians.

To apply it the legs are crossed and a sharp blow struck just below the knee of the limb that is swinging loose, if the subject is all right there will be a prompt reflex action; in other words, his foot will fly up in spite of all efforts to keep it quiet. If not, there is something wrong, and that reminds me of a tragic incident which occurred in a southern court not many years ago. A man was being examined for insanity, and one of the lawyers made the experts the butt of a great deal of ridicule. He scoffed particularly at the knee-jerk test and asked to have it applied to himself. There was no reflex action, and the fact had a powerful effect on the jury, especially as the lawyer happened to be a man of brilliant attainments. After the trial was over he got thinking about the matter, and in spite of his skepticism concluded to submit to a thorough private examination. It was made and discovered undeniable signs of locomotor ataxia, dooming him to a certain and lingering death.

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UNDERTAKERS

TELEPHONE CALL, 1102.



Funeral DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Babney,
Funeral Director

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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JH. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

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Undertakers,
892 and Ave N. w.

When you go to the Center Market, go to stands 451, 452 and 453. If you go to the Northern Liberty Market, call at stands 401 and 302. Ask for Mr. Miller or Krogman. They keep the best hams, lards, etc. in any market. Don't fail to give them a call.

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Furnishing
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PRACTICAL EMBALMER,
NO. 2900 M STREET,
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SALOONS—Southeast.

FINE OLD
MONOGRAM
R Y E

WHISKEY
JOHN H. GATES
14th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.



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Dealer in **WINES & LIQUORS.**
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A new style packet containing THE RIPEANS PAINKILLER in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at most drug stores—FIVE CENTS. This low-priced soap is intended for the poor and the economical. One soap will last a week and by using forty-eight coats of THE RIPEANS PAINKILLER, NO. 10 Spruce Street, New York, you will have a painkiller equal to any painkiller ever made since the world was created.

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Dealer in Choice
Wines, Liquors,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
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Saloon,

509 NINTH STREET N. W.
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Wm. Muehleisen
IMPORTOR and
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Established 1870.
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Pure Wines and Liquors.

PORTER AND ALE ON DRAK
Ice Cold Maerzen Beer.

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** Liquors and Cigars.

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and look after the same
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This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country. Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length to 12 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium. If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of these beautiful clocks.

THE WASHINGTON BEE.

CITY BRITES.

Mrs. Thomas Jones is sick at her home in Madison street, N. W.

Dr. C. W. Childs of South Washington is actively engaged in benefitting the people in that section.

Mrs. Brown, formerly matron at the Freedmen's Hospital will remain in the city.

The school site for the colored industrial school may be referred to Superintendent Cook for settlement. The trustees are divided.

Prof. H. P. Montgomery is still dangerously ill at his home. The board of trustees talk about appointing his successor.

The Evening Star's new building will be a gem.

The President will appoint a new city postmaster shortly.

Register Lyons, wife and children are located in the city.

There are several dozen bids for the colored industrial school site in the hands of the commissioners.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune is at the Southern Hotel. He may locate in the West.

No colored man need apply for a bailiff's position in the Police Court.

The Attorney General will order an investigation into the methods of the Police Court convictions.

The recent vagrancy law passed by Congress will be tested in the Supreme Court.

Recorder Cheatham will speak at the 2nd Baptist church tomorrow afternoon.

The attractions at the Academy last night was Phil Sheridan's City Sports Company, and the performance was one of the best of its kind ever seen here. The burl sques with which the show opened and closed were very hand-somely costumed and extremely lively in both dialogue and action. The comedians were good, and Harry Stewart as Ikey Rosenfelt made a hit. The vaudeville portion of the program presented some specialties that was really new and some quite startling, and there was hardly a number on the list that was not encored. There were a number of taken patriotic features. Pictures of Dewey and Hobson were cheered and the audience cut loose when a dozen or more of the company appeared in military uniform and executed some difficult marches and the manual of arms to the music of patriotic airs.—Providence Telegram.

SHOP LIFTERS.

A WHITE WOMAN ADMITS HER GUILT, BUT THE JUDGE WANTS TIME TO CONSIDER. A COLORED WOMAN DENIES HER GUILT, BUT IS CONVICTED AND FINED \$5.

Mrs. Annie Norris, a white woman, charged with shoplifting and who admitted that she stole over four thousand dollars worth of goods, and whose personal bonds were taken in the Criminal Court some time ago, in several cases of grand larceny was brought up for sentence before his honor, Judge Chas. F. Scott, for sentence upon nineteen cases of petty larceny was not sentenced, because the judge was unable at that time to dispose of the cases. The public is watching this case with a great deal of interest, because a colored woman was tried sometime ago before the same judge upon similar charges, but values being a great deal less, was given over 28 months in jail. Judge Scott said that he would notify Col. Hay her counsel what disposition he would make of the several cases, as he was not at present prepared to do so. In the same court Monday morning before the same judge Bettie Ford, a colored woman, was charged with stealing a 40 or so cent breast pin at the alias Royal. She denies the charge. Mr. H. I. Gregory in whose family she had worked for seven years, testified that his wife had left several hundred dollars worth of jewelry, money and other valuables in the reach of the defendant and none of these had been missing. The judge in disposing of the case said that the people's interest must be protected. It was for the good of the public that such people should be punished. In the case Mrs. Norris, who admitted that she had stolen several thousand dollars worth of goods, will no doubt be severely dealt with, notwithstanding the fact that the several prosecuting witnesses do not want her punished.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Amphion Glee Club under the direction of Prof. J. Henry Lewis has achieved a splendid reputation since its formation. On many notable occasions this fine musical body was in attendance to render special music.

Afro-American talent will be in much evidence at the Academy next week as the famous singer, "Black Patti" and her Troubadour are to run one entire week. Ernest Hogan the funny comedian will keep the house in laughter from the commencement to the finale.

Down at Zion Baptist church, Rev. Howard, pastor. The choir under the leadership of Prof. Scott deserves special praise for their Easter music program. Prof. Daniels the organist also comes in for a great deal of praise.

At Plymouth Congregational church last Sunday evening Miss Bertie Mason another one of our young promising singers rendered a solo in splendid voice.

The Hoffman concert at the Academy of Music on the evening of Friday June 6th promises to be the musical event of the season. The entire public should be in attendance to hear the sixty promising young singers.

MR. GALLOWAY'S AMBITION.

I Was Curbed By His Uncle's Tale of Slim Clipp, Slim's Boy, and a Shark.

"When I was a lad," said Tom Galloway, "I was eager to become one of those who go down to the sea in smacks and trawl for cod, but about that time an uncle of mine began to bring to mind tales that caused my eagerness to lag somewhat, and I never knew, from personal contact, the perils and hardships of the cod fisherman's life."

"That uncle of mine was a sailor, an all-around sailor. It was all the same to him whether he sailed as deck-hand on a ferryboat, steersman on a raft or able seaman before the mast. Besides my eagerness to snake in cod-fish off the Banks, I inclined toward harpooning whales in the North Sea. When my uncle came home one time he said he had just got back from a three-years' cruise off Greenland, catching whales. I told him I thought I would go with him when he went for another cruise. He said all right. There would be a good chance for me, as they were three men short.

"All eat up by sharks last trip," he said.

"I didn't say much more about going after whales to Uncle just then, but his memory seemed to be refreshed by my bringing the subject up and he became reminiscent.

"A curious thing about it was," said he, "that by rights we should have lost five of the crew. Slim Clipp, the cook, took a fever, and when he kicked the bucket we tied an old grindstone and a rusty blubber axe to him to give him weight and tossed him overboard. As poor Slim's body struck the water a big shark came up, opened his jaws wide enough to take in a barrel, and down into that shark's mouth went Slim. I know it wasn't just the right thing to do," said my uncle, "but as I see Slim go into the shark I couldn't help saying to myself that if Slim wasn't any better than some of the grub he used to dish up for us that shark would be sorry if took him in before Slim had been in his stomach ten minutes. I thought maybe the shark might get away with the grindstone and the axe, but Slim would puzzle its digestion, sure."

"Slim's boy Jack was one of us, and when he sees his father pass in between the shark's jaws he gave a yell and jumped overboard. The shark hadn't got his jaws shut yet, and the boy went straight in after his father. I remember," said my uncle, "that the captain was as mad as thunder, and said that he might just as well have scurvy the worst kind aboard ship as to have sharks gobbling his crew, this making five that had gone to make victuals for 'em, and he ordered us to keep a lookout for sharks and make way with every one we saw.

"About an hour after the cook and his boy disappeared an old leviathan of a shark came up right alongside of us and looked wishful. We baited a shark hook with blubber, and in half an hour had the old man-eater fast. We got him aboard by hard work, butchered him and cut him open. And what should we find inside of him but Slim Clipp and his boy. We had captured their shark. I said then, and always will say," said my uncle, "that the shark discovered what a job he had on his stomach, and actually followed us to get caught and be saved a lot of future misery."

"But the funniest part of the whole matter was that Slim and his boy were both alive! We had made a mistake about Slim being dead. He was only in a trance when we cast him in the sea, and he had gone down the shark's throat and come to just as his boy went thumping in against him. Slim and the youngster held a council, and what do you think they were doing when we cut the shark open? Rigging up the grindstone to sharpen the axe on, so they could cut a hole and get out!"

"My uncle left home again soon after that visit to go on another cruise, but my folks wouldn't let me go with him. So I was prevented from trawling in tempestuous seas for codfish and harpooning whales in boreal zones. Yet, bobbing for bulleheads oft in the still night and spearing suckers in the purring brook ain't so bad, after all, and I have done my share at both of 'em."

The Old Miner's Tale.

It is not often that a man's funeral is funny enough to make his near relatives laugh. This, however, is what happened at the funeral of Dr. Kellogg, of Ashland, Ohio. The Kellogg family is an old and respected one in town, and as often happens in old families of small towns, is connected with nearly every other family in the town.

Dr. Kellogg died in New York. He was a widower, without any children, and left orders in his will for his body to be cremated and the ashes deposited in the grave of his wife at Ashland. Mrs. Patterson, a cousin, was directed to carry out this request. The death of the doctor cast a gloom over the whole big family of Kinsfolk. Mrs. Patterson telegraphed directions for the cremation of the body, and watched anxiously for the arrival of the remains. One morning the expressman drove up with the box. A funeral was held and attended by Ashland in a body. The wife's grave was opened, the box deposited solemnly and the mourners dispersed.

A few days afterward Mrs. Patterson received a small zinc box, about the size of the first. She was horrified to find that this last box unlabeled contained the ashes of her cousin, Dr. Kellogg. She knew, of course, at once that something else, no telling what, had been deposited in the cemetery instead of the doctor. A quiet investigation was made. It was found that another Mrs. Patterson in Ashland, a sister-in-law, had sent a dress to a dry firm in New York. The box containing this dress had been deposited in the grave of the late Mrs. Kellogg.

Some sailors of H. M. river gunboats Heron and Jackdaw, narrate a grie-

some story in connection with the recent operations of the Royal Niger Company's troops against the towns and country of Ilah.

It was found that the native fighters had made flags from the skins of sol-

diers whom they had slain in battle.

These sickening trophies of the battle

field were captured from the Ilah peo-

ple by the Niger Company's troops.

RICHES WITH WINGS.

Fortunes of the Three Original Owners of Mine That Produced Millions.

The story of the luck of August Rische, once known as the Dutch cobbler, is interesting. Before the war he came to this country from the north of Germany and settled for a time at Pittsburgh, Pa., later moving to St. Louis. While living there he went out one Sunday to Belleville and consulted an old German fortune teller. He was in love with his employer's daughter, and wanted to know how his suit was going to result. He got no encouragement from the cards in that direction, but his disappointment was tempered by the statement that he would marry some one else and be the father of a fine family. Before that he maker of Fairplay, a mining camp a far West and make a lot of money in the mountains. This he would lose, but he would gain another fortune in some way and would keep it.

Sure enough, when the war broke out he enlisted and served all through without a wound, and at its close freighted across the plains to Denver, an d then up into the mountains, where discoveries of gold were being made.

"Some men's luck never deserts them," said A. J. Hilton the other night. "There's old Nate Vestal, who went broke after making enough to keep him in whiskey and cigars a thousand years and who struck it rich again.

"When I lived out in Montana we pointed out old Vestal as a shining example of the ups and downs of life in the mines. With Vestal had been pretty much all down until he struck a rich lead near Helena, which he named the Penobscot. Up to that time life had had little but hardship for Vestal, for he was a prospector and lived principally on hope and the none too generous grub stakes he could squeeze out of the speculators Helena merchants. The old man occasionally would find a rich pocket, either in placer ground or quartz, and while his money lasted he would have a good time. In those days the only bank Vestal knew was the one kept by old King Faro, and when he made a deposit there it was for all time to come with no interest.

"Put 'em on the high car," Vestal would say when the dealer had raked

all but his last stack of blues, and if he won his last bet he would begin anew on this system, and if he lost he would pack up his cayuse and start

for the mountains.

Vestal was a hard worker, and he knew the hills. That makes little difference, however, for a prospector's success depends, they all say, on his luck.

Vestal worked for years about the Belt mountains, near Helena, and in the main range itself before he struck it. Seventeen miles away from Helena, and almost on top of the main divide, he found a promising lead,

which he followed down by a few feet.

The vein widened out, and there was

poor almost from the grass roots.

Vestal had been chasing rainbows

all his life before, but he found the pot

of gold sure enough when he opened

the Penobscot. It was a free mill-

gold proposition, and so rich that

he put up a little arastrae and pound

out enough gold in a week or two to

put up a small stamp mill.

"After he put the stamp mill up

things came easy for Vestal. He had

money to burn, and he burned it.

One night he came into Helena on the

stage with \$30,000 worth of amalgam

from a couple of clean-ups of his mill.

The amalgam was in a sack, and when

the stage drew up to Paine's hotel Vestal

dumped it off into the road beside

the curb. Just then an old acquaintance stepped up, and a drink at the nearest bar was the natural result.

Other drinks followed, and when Vestal

suddenly remembered his sack of

amalgam it was 4 o'clock in the morn-

ing. The gold was just where it had

been thrown early in the evening be-

fore, as no one who had seen the sack

suspected its value. It was put in the

hotel—there weren't any safes in Hel-

ena then—and Vestal continued his

celebration.

"When Vestal had taken out several

hundred thousand dollars from the

Penobscot he sold the mine to an Eng-

lish syndicate for \$500,000 cash. With

\$75,000 in his possession he was sud-

denly seized with a desire to see a lit-

tle of the world. He went to New

York, of course. Some one explained

Wall street to him and a week later

he dropped \$200,000 on the stock mar-

ket. His plunging attracted some at-

tention, and he was not lacking in ad-

visers. In trying to recover his money

Vestal lost \$100,000 more. Then he be-

came interested in a patent street car,

which was to be tried first in Syra-

cuse. That experiment, in the course

of a few months, cost him \$50,000.

Some one sold him stock in a linseed

oil mill, and that, too, cost him money.

Vestal was disappointed in New

York. He went to Philadelphia, where

his extravagant mode of living brought

him more notices in the newspapers.

Finally he landed in Washington,

where, through the influence of the

money he displayed, he was admitted

to a pretty fast set. He undertook to

show the Congressmen how to play

poker, and for a short time he made

money. Then his luck changed, and

after a few weeks of rare sport he

found he had but \$40,000 of his origi-

nal pile left.

"The strangest thing about it is that

<p